

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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in order to the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, by the Corporation and citizens of Washington. The regiment on that occasion will parade in full force, and the ceremonies will be of the most impressive character. The Washington presentation committee are expected in this city on Tuesday, and consists of Hon. James G. Bennett, Mayor of Washington; William T. Dore, President of the Board of Aldermen; Grafton Powell, President of the Common Council; Aldermen William H. Ward, Chairman of the Common Council; Robert Old (orator of the day), United States District Attorney; Peter Force, Major General of the militia; Wm. B. Todd, Esq., retired merchant; B. L. Jackson, Esq., merchant; John F. James and Joseph H. Bradley, lawyers; Jonah D. Hoover, ex-United States Marshal; Marshall Brown, proprietor Brown's Hotel; Dr. M. H. Gunnell, Charles W. Butler, Jr., merchant; Thomas P. Morgan, Esq., City Registrar; Charles S. Jones, Esq., James F. Halliday, Collector of Taxes; Richard W. Carter, Edward Hall, John Savage, editor of the States; James S. Holland and John F. Coyle, of the Intelligence.

The sale of cotton on Saturday was confined to 400 to 500 bales, closing without change in price; the stock taken to day in this port, though not completely exhausted, yet shows that it will not vary much from 55,000 bales. Flour, under the new, opened active and higher, and at a decided advance, but closed tamely at an advance varying from 5c to 15c per barrel. What was formerly active, but owing to the advance in freight and to a limited range of assortments, the market closed without animation. The stock of flour on the wharves is said to embrace 1,281,840 bushels. Corn was less active, while sales of Western mixed were made at 55c, 56c, and yellow Western at 70c; the quantity of corn on the wharves is estimated at 1,141,124 bushels. Pork was steady and in good request, with sales of new mess at \$19.75, and of new prime at \$14.15; a 15c 25c sugar was quiet, but steady, with sales of about 500 to 600 boxes, and 25 bales, milled, at rates given in another column. Office was quiet and inactive. Freight took another jump, and large lots of wheat were engaged for Liverpool, opening at 12 1/2d, 13d, and closed at 14d, both in bulk and bags. A part of the engagements were for future delivery. At the close some shippers, for room a week or two ahead, asked 15d, in ship's bags. Flour was also freely taken at 2s. 6d. 1/2d, 2s. 8d. 1/2d, and to London at 2s. 10 1/2d. A full vessel was taken up for London, to load with wheat at 14d, in bags, and flour at 2s. 10 1/2d. A vessel was also taken up for Liverpool, to load with wheat, at 12 1/2d, in bags, and with 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d.

**The Consequences of Lincoln's Election—**Something for Northern Men to Think of. Dispassionate men are everywhere beginning to ask themselves what will be the consequences of the election of Lincoln, and it is time that every man in this confederation who has the good of the country at heart should be prepared to answer this momentous question.

The developments of the campaign are bringing clearly to view the radical and revolutionary intentions of the black republican party. The spirit and tone of its campaign journals and documents leave no room to doubt the thorough abolitionism of its principles and its candidates. Helper's handbook of treason, Lincoln's unmistakable abolition speeches, and Sumner's rabidly fanatical harangue in the Senate, are the staple expositions of the black republican creed, for the circulation of which every possible effort is made. Horace Greeley, whose position as a journalist makes him one of the master spirits of his party, and enabled him to overthrow Seward, its originator and leader, tells the world that he means "to labor for its eradication (the institution of domestic servitude) from our own, and all other countries, as long as I live." Wm. H. Seward, finding himself set aside for a less prominent leader in his party, proclaims that Lincoln is just as radical an abolitionist as himself, if not more so; that he is enlisted for life or death in the "irrepressible conflict," and that both belong to "the Massachusetts school" in politics. The black republican party of that State, fearing that the intense, analytical and destructive abolition character of "the Massachusetts school" would not be sufficiently evident from the speeches and acts of its Senators elect—Wilson and Sumner—has placed in nomination for the gubernatorial chair Andrews the friend and intimate of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, the open and declared sympathizer with and defender of John Brown, and the unblushing endorser of their constant reiteration, that they hold the compact of confederation to be "a compact with hell."

These are the indelible marks which, in only sixty days of canvass, with a prospect of success before them, the black republican leaders have placed upon their followers. Let no man hug to his heart the conviction that he can co-operate with them for a while, and then either control the folly that guides their action, or escape from the misery and ruin it will bring if they attain control of the powers of the federal government. It will then be too late to advise them, and utterly fruitless to abandon their support. Once in power, they will care neither for moderate advisers nor moderate supporters. Conservative republicans will be cast aside everywhere as broken and useless tools—as they have been in Massachusetts—and only black republican abolitionists of the school of Garrison, Phillips and John Brown, believing that a repudiation in the Southern States of the bloody massacres witnessed in St. Domingo would be doing God service, will be entitled to place in the civil service, the judiciary, the army and the navy of the country. Citizens, for arguments sake, that for political reasons they will not deem it fit to inaugurate the bloody and mighty issue at once, what will be the course they will pursue? Here we have the admitted facts of their intended action, and in them we may see reflected in the mirror of truth the consequences of Abraham Lincoln's election as President.

The first step will be the appointment to every post of executive or administrative power with the gift of the President of men who believe that slavery is an evil and a sin; that it is their moral and social, as well as political duty, to make war upon it in every way; that "this Union cannot stand half slave and half free," and that William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and John Brown are right in the theories they have proclaimed, and the policy they have advocated. With men holding these views as judges and officers of the federal courts, as postmasters and collectors of customs, as district attorneys and marshals of the United States, they will commence an agitation of the slavery question such as the world has never witnessed. Federal officers may refrain from immediate participation in criminal acts, but the abductions of slaves, the fomenters of servile insurrection, and the coming John Browns, will pursue their iniquitous labors in the full confidence that, if arrested and brought to trial, it will be by marshals, prosecuting attorneys, juries and judges that sympathize with them, and who believe that the cause in which they are engaged is the cause of righteousness. The effect of this fact alone upon the spirit of small abolitionism in the country will produce

the most disastrous results. Give the criminal but the confidence that men of his stamp will sit as judges over him, if arrested, and crime will at once become the audacious ruler of society. So will it be with the "irrepressible conflict." The underground railroad will be brought to the light of day, the stealing of slaves will become a trade of which thousands will be openly vain, heroes in the act will be worshipped, and not alone Virginia, but every Southern State, will have to record its John Brown raids, and the abolition promptings to laceration now seen in Texas will be witnessed in every slave State from the Delaware to the Rio Grande, and from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. In such a state of things there will be no need to use the army and navy of the United States to suppress or enslave slavery; it will only be necessary to defeat its employment to suppress faction and insurrection. In such a state of things parties will be driven to the highest pitch of excitement, acts of fury will be perpetrated on all sides, and day by day the whole country will recede farther and farther from the rule of reason.

With the inauguration of such a state of things, we would ask the merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, what would be the value of the Southern notes you hold? If the reply would not bankrupt you, it would cause you to cut off all your Southern trade to avoid bankruptcy. In such a state of things, we would ask the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, what would be the value to you of the note of a merchant in New York, Philadelphia or Boston, if the Southern trade were bankrupt? You would not sell a single package of goods on Southern credit, and would have to diminish production, or overstock other avenues to consumption. And, in this case, we would ask the capitalist, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer of those States, what will become of your rents, your markets and your wages, if the manufacturers there to diminish production? They must and would decline, and all the combinations of intellect, farmers' unions and trade protections in the world could not sustain prices and wages, even if they could prevent universal bankruptcy. Our whole industrial and commercial fabric is built on the broad basis of credit, and the nerves, veins and arteries of this are so interwoven and connected through the whole body politic that a vital blow at the credit system in one section will bring the whole edifice crumbling to the ground. That blow will be struck at Southern credit by the election of Lincoln, and the installation of "the Massachusetts school" of abolitionists in our national administration.

**THE JOHN BROWN FUND IN HAYTI—**LAMARINE'S HOPES.—By the last arrival from Hayti we learn that the army of that black republic subscribed to the John Brown fund the enormous sum of ten millions and one hundred and eighty-four dollars in Hayti currency, the dollar being equal to about six cents of our currency. The sum subscribed, therefore, amounts to about twenty-one millions and a half of United States currency, and this Adjutant General Riche announces in an official letter to Monsieur Desmarest, adding a list of the subscribers and the amounts respectively attached to their names, from which we have the curious information that the General of Division subscribed ten millions (Spanish dollars), the Adjutant General himself subscribed the mighty sum of three millions, and a Colonel and a Commandant Quartermaster each fifty cents. Such are the sympathies of the soldiers of Hayti with a war of freedom to emancipate their African brethren in the United States.

Heretofore it was proclaimed, with a flourish of trumpets, that coffee to the value of thirty thousand dollars was contributed in Hayti to the John Brown fund; but it was in Hayti paper, chiefly valuable as materials for manufacturing, with old rags, into paper for newspapers; and when this great contribution was reduced to our currency, it dwindled down to \$1,875, to which let us add \$21.50, the subscription of the army, and we will have \$1,896.50—the sum total of the subscription of the Hayti republic, which was so tremendously agitated on the receipt of the news of the John Brown raid, and which paid his memory such extraordinary funeral honors when he became a martyr to black freedom.

Lamarine said, in reference to the subscription to his book to enable him to pay his debts, that he had at last found a soul in Hayti which he could not find in Europe. If the foregoing statistics of liberality to the widow and orphan of the white martyr who died for the blacks of the United States be a measure of the soul of Hayti, what must a white poet in debt, who has not yet died for anybody, expect from it? and what must be the size of the soul of Europe, which Lamarine declares to be smaller than that of Hayti? Verily, it is no wonder Lamarine is deeply in debt when his financial calculations display such poetry. There can be no comment on negro freedom more instructive than the Haytian subscription to the John Brown fund and the present miserable condition of this fine island, formerly so productive and so useful to the world, but now of no more value to mankind than if it were sunk beneath the ocean.

**PROSECUTED FUGITIVE IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—We perceive that there is some talk of a fusion between the Bell and Douglas men in Massachusetts; and if such a combination can be effected so as to defeat Lincoln in that State, and reject Andrew, the type of rabid abolitionism, it will do more to restore confidence throughout the country than anything which could happen; for Massachusetts occupies the same position to the North that South Carolina does to the South—they are both the representatives of extreme opinions. It would be curious, and gratifying at the same time, to see Lincoln beaten by a majority in the vote of the abolition State; but we are afraid that a fusion cannot be so easily accomplished in "the school of Massachusetts," which has given so many leaders to the ranks of abolition politics.

**THE FIRST AMERICAN CITY RAILROAD IN ENGLAND.**—We have received a card of invitation to attend the celebration of the opening of the first street railway in Europe, at Birkenhead, which was to take place on Thursday last, August 30. This is essentially a Yankee enterprise, and conducted by a Yankee—Mr. G. F. Train, of Boston. The system of travel by horse railroads, which has proved such a convenience here, is thus fairly inaugurated on the other side of the Atlantic, and will no doubt soon prove such a necessity that it will be adopted in every leading city in Europe.

**THE WINDING UP OF THE WATERING PLACE CARNAVAL FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The summer carnival is over. The fashionable world, with its camp followers and hangers on, has begun to retreat from the watering places and fall back upon the metropolis, which is crowded with strangers, all the hotels being overrun with guests. The season has been a grand one for the hotel keepers and various industrious persons who live at the watering places, by contributing to the entertainment of that very interesting class of the community described as people with more money than brains. Summer resorts have their mutations as well as other things. A few years ago Newport was the "fast" place, and much affected by rapid persons of both sexes. Elegant wickedness concentrated in the sober old town, and the ancient inhabitants were so much scandalized that they inadvertently charged double price for everything. Lately, however, Newport has become, in consequence of the conservative influence of the "cottages society," quite slow and amazingly aristocratic. The spring season at Newport was a very good one, in a pecuniary point of view. Many of the hotels did not appear, but their places were filled by strangers, chiefly from the South. The profits of the Ocean House people are stated at twenty thousand dollars, and the other hotels may have made half as much more among them. A great many expensive private entertainments have been given, and during last week, as a grand finale, a gentleman imported a force of cooks and waiters from Delmonico's, and gave the most luxurious spread of the season.

The spurs have had the pull over all the seaside places this year, although it is said that the Cape May publicans will clear a matter of fifty or sixty thousand dollars altogether. This is a bagatelle, though, to Saratoga, and quite behind the profits at the White Sulphur. Saratoga has been overrun, and at the height of the season the crowd numbered over twenty thousand persons. All the hotel keepers have made small fortunes, and at least half a million of dollars must have been left there during the season. Sharon, once the paradise of dull people, and particularly affected by that extensive New England family known as the Starchingtons, has become very frisky during the last year or two, and the young ladies who never get tired of dancing, and who sit without ceasing, declare that the Shaker village is almost as fast as Saratoga. If Sharon perseveres, Saratoga will be nowhere eventually. What the Shakers think of this conduct on the part of the world's people is beyond our ken. Dreadfully outraged, however, they must be.

All the smaller summer resorts have done very well, and the Canadians are now reaping their harvest, which came late this year on account of the Prince's visit. The sums expended by our people in pleasure travel amount to something enormous; the aggregate for the two months—July and August—cannot be less than two millions of dollars, and will probably go over that sum. Much of this money is absolutely thrown away by people who make it easily and spend it freely. The chief thing to be regretted is, that the "accommodations" for the travelling public are not worth one half the money charged for them. However, the season is over, and there is an old proverb about spoiled milk which will apply to expended money. The gay world has come back to the metropolis, where a good dinner is not a matter of impossibility, and where the publicans are not such unconscionable sinners as their confederates in the rural districts. Everything indicates a brilliant fall season. The weather is delightful, and the city is in its best autumn attire. Rumor says that some little love affairs at the watering places will evaluate in a number of diamond weddings—a valuable item for the ladies. The politicians are all working like beavers. During the month the city will be visited by thousands of travellers on mixed missions of business and pleasure. That will make all kinds of trade lively. The Central Park and all the drives about the city will be thronged with elegant equipages. The Opera, which opens to-night with a company in which are consolidated all the best artists in the country, including four prima donnas—Patti, Cortesi, Fabiani and Colson—will be the fashionable amusement, of course, and has a more brilliant prospect than ever before. The Broadway theatres will all be opened in the course of the month. The two leading artists on the American stage, Miss Oushman and Mr. Forrest, will return to the metropolitan boards after a lengthened sojourn. So much for September. In October we shall have a grand rush of provincial star gazers to see the Prince of Wales. So, from this time till the 1st of November, which will hold high carnival in New York, which is, next to Paris, the gayest